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dogmatic assertion of ascetic axioms so familiar to the readers of Thomas à Kempis. The following are samples:

“There is none but the complete hermit, who leads a desirable life.”

“Happy is the man who, mindful of the after life, is diligent in the way of Buddha.”

“Shut up in seclusion in a mountain temple, devoting one’s self to the service of Buddha, one is never lonely, and feels one’s heart cleansed of its impurity.”

“It is well for a man to be frugal, to abstain from luxury, to possess no treasures, nor to covet this world’s goods.”

“If you think your salvation is assured, it is assured.”

The book not only affords an unusual insight into the Oriental mind, but also shows how asceticism in all creeds tends to run in the same grooves.

DAVID H. BUEL.

De Bare'e-Sprekende Toradja's van Midden-Celebes. Door N. Adriani en A. C. Kruijt. 1. Deel: 426 pp. 2. Deel: 468 pp. Index. Maps, ill. in separate case. Landsdrukkerij, Batavia, 1912. 11 x 7½.

The authors present a very intimate study of the Toradja, a name which signifies Highlanders. The people are clearly to be associated with the Alfuro and other remnants of a pre-Malayan and probably pre-Polynesian population. The authors deal, in part, with regions traversed by the cousins Sarasin in their brilliant reconnaissance of Celebes. In establishing the abode of the Toradja they have worked with reference to drainage basins, these being the Posso, the Laa and the Kalaena, to which they add the coastal region of Todjo. This work is designed to make plain the conditions which are found to underlie the social subdivisions of the Toradja. It is an excellent piece of ethnography and will be found to abound in material carefully observed and excellently elaborated. In connection with the work of Friederici in the New Guinea region and of others in Polynesia, a warm welcome awaits every piece of such research upon the hidden races which may be found to preserve traces of life in Indonesia anterior to the Malay culture which overwhelmed the earlier cultures in the accessible littoral regions.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

EUROPE

The Archæology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements. By E. Thurlow Leeds. 144 pp. Ills., index. Clarendon Press. Oxford, 1913. 5s. 9 x 6.

This is the first clear statement of the sites which yield record of the invasion of Britain by Germanic people and of their settlement in their new home. Mr. Leeds has made a careful study of the artifacts of the period before the coming of Christianity and shows himself both broad and brilliant in interpretation. He establishes beyond reasonable doubt that the newcomers avoided the great Roman roads as a source of danger and established their colonies along the waterways. He has been very successful in establishing the centers of settlement by Angles, Jutes and Saxons, but less successful in identifying the continental sources of origin of these three early stems out of which has grown the English race.

The Governments of Europe. By Frederic Austin Ogg. xiv and 668 pp. Index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. \$3. 9 x 6.

This will be found a convenient and trustworthy manual for purposes of reference, and probably it may be used to advantage in college courses in modern history. The title is more general than are the contents of the volume, for Prof. Ogg, assigning lack of space as the reason, omits all mention of the civic condition of the peoples of eastern Europe and thus expunges all the difficult problems from Athens to St. Petersburg by way of the Balkans and the remnant of the Sultan’s empire. For the region which space has permitted him to cover we have a summary history of the growth of government sufficient to explain the present civic conditions, and this is followed by a clear exposition